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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 30.74.

June 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 80
Humidity " 96 " 90

June 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 78
Humidity " 85 " 86

7676 日九十月四

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1917.

伍拜禮 號八月六英海曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
336 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

FRENCH WAR AIMS.

Clear Declaration in the Senate.

London, June 7.

M. Ribot, continuing his speech in the Senate—the first part of which appears in the earlier telegrams—said that such confabulations of Socialists in foreign towns as was now proposed to be held in Stockholm, could only create an illusion of peace that was dangerous. "Never at any moment, especially when the struggle is hardest, because the end is approaching, can we leave such an illusion in the public mind and in the Army. France requires all her strength, especially moral strength. As before Frenchmen, we do not seek a cautious, equivocal formulae, and we have rejected the trap laid in a seductive formulae, which was not originated in Petrograd but which was imported from elsewhere and the birthplace of which is only too obvious. The words 'No Annexations' cannot mean that we have not the right to demand what belongs to us, namely, Alsace-Lorraine, which has never ceased to be French at heart since the abominable act which violated right and justice in 1871."

M. Ribot, later in his speech, said that "our best guarantee will be the formation of Europe in which all nations belong to themselves and in which no single man shall loose such evils as have been let loose in Germany. It is necessary that the Germans should consent, for I believe in the power of ideas of justice. All those who have fought together to the end will find the need of not separating after victory. They must form a League of Peace in the name of that democratic spirit which France had the honour of introducing to the world. We nations in arms will form a society of nations. That is where the future of humanity lies. All nations that are not nations of prey must unite to compel others not to disturb peace."

After M. Ribot's speech, the Senate unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government, affirming that a durable peace was only possible through the victory of the Allies, and expressing the determination of France to pursue the war until it had achieved the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, punishment for the enemy's crimes, reparation for damage, and guarantees against Prussian militarism.

British Approval.

London, June 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Sir George Cave stated that the Government, the House and the country completely agreed with the statement of war aims made in the French Chamber. He promised to convey to Mr. Bonar Law a suggestion that the House should show its entire accord therewith.

Mr. Snowden:—Are we to understand that the Allies are prepared to go on fighting regardless of other considerations until these aims are attained?—(Cries of "Yes.")

Sir George Cave replied that Mr. Snowden must take the answer given as absolute.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Kronstadt Trouble Settled.

London, June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Kronstadt trouble has been settled. The local Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have agreed to recognise the Provisional Government.

No Munition Workers' Strike.

London, June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the threatened munition workers' strike, mentioned on June 2, have been averted, the managers having conceded the demands, including a six-hour day.

A Happy Appointment.

London, June 7.

The Daily News correspondent at Petrograd says that General Alexieff's association with the old regime has caused much grumbling, which General Brusiloff's appointment is expected to dispel. General Gutor, who succeeds General Brusiloff, is the youngest General in the Army.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Garko has resigned.

An Appeal to Socialists.

London, June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has sent a communication to the Socialist Parties and Trade Unions throughout the world, again appealing to them to send delegates to the Socialist Conference mentioned on May 31. It expresses the opinion that such a Conference will be the first step towards a speedy peace, on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities, and on the principle of the right of nations to choose their own destinies. It affirms that peace can only be secured by the uniting of the international proletariat against universal slaughter, and says the main object of the Conference will be to break the party truces which are at present militating against the struggle towards peace.

GENERAL STRIKE IN NORWAY.

London, June 7.

The general strike in Norway, which was called through on June 1, took the form of a day's cessation from work, and is described as the greatest demonstration ever seen in Norway. There were no disorders.

The factories in Sweden also struck work for a single day.

BULGARIAN PREMIER VISITS BERLIN.

London, June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Bulgarian Premier, accompanied by the Director of Public Debt, is visiting Berlin.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Recruiting Begun in New York.

London, June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that recruiting of Britishers for the British Army has opened there, and that numerous applications had previously been received.

STEAMER V. SUBMARINE.

An American Vessel's Plucky Fight.

London, June 7.

With regard to the reported sinking of a German submarine by an American armed steamer during a running fight, according to the State Department's telegraphic advice, the submarine was sighted at a distance of 7,000 yards. She was flying no flag at first, but she hoisted the American flag later, and then waited for ten minutes.

As the submarine approached, the steamer fired and the submarine responded. The steamer slackened speed to permit the submarine to come within range. The fight lasted for an hour and three-quarters, the submarine firing thirty-five and the steamer twenty-five shots.

The steamer's last shot apparently struck the submarine, which rose clear out of the water, stood stern up for a few seconds and then disappeared. The steamer was not damaged.

THE TRANSYLVANIA.

Troops Saved by Japanese Destroyers.

London, June 7.

It has transpired that Japanese destroyers saved the bulk of the troops from the Transylvania.

The Japanese Commander has recorded his admiration at the silence and calmness of the men on the sinking ship, and the courage of the nurses.

AMERICAN WAR CONDUCT.

Against the Killing of Civilians.

London, June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says the Secretary of State, speaking at the North Carolina University, said the ten million men who registered on the 5th inst. were a sufficient answer to the plea that autocracy was necessary for efficiency. He added:—"We must go into the air, where Germany has carried the war, but God forbid that American soldiers should ever kill women and children."

The Secretary for the Navy predicted that American genius would make submarines impossible before the war ended.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Another Austrian Claim.

London, June 7.

An Austrian communique states:—"We have taken 10,000 prisoners during the past three days in the Carso region."

London, June 7.

An Italian official message says:—"We repulsed a heavy attack on Bisher Valley."

The enemy reinforced, launched violent attacks in the Carso region from Hill 247, south of Veris, to Hill 31, east of J. miano.

After fighting all day with varying fortune, the enemy was completely repulsed.

MORE NAVAL RAIDS.

Good Work by British Squadron.

London, June 7.

The Admiralty announces that a squadron of naval aeroplanes yesterday dropped a number of bombs on the aerodrome at Nieuw-munster, fifteen miles south-west of Blankenberghe, and hit a big shed.

Several bombs fell close to two machines in the aerodrome. Four hostile aircraft attacked the returning raiders, but were driven off. All our machines returned safely.

RECENT NAVAL ACTION.

A Two Hours' Running Fight.

London, June 6.

It is stated in the East Coast port where seven German sailors were landed by the Light Cruiser Squadron, that the action recently reported opened at 1.30 in the morning, and that a running fight lasted for two hours.

The enemy was five miles distant when sighted, and the British immediately manoeuvred on both sides. The enemy evidently put to sea to escape bombardment by sea and air.

Distressed Destroyers.

London, June 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Telegraaf* says that two German destroyers were towed into Z. bridge on the morning of the 5th inst. badly damaged, and that another has not returned. This presumably refers to the S20.

THE 1917 CAMPAIGN.

Russia's Unfulfilled Promise.

London, June 6.

Colonel Repington, the well-known military correspondent, points out that the 1917 campaign was planned on the faith of an assurance of vigorous Russian support by a fixed date, which has not been forthcoming. He dwells on the consequence of the enormous German strength in the West, and hopes that the Russian Armies will soon promptly renew the mighty deeds of their past.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

British Push Progressing Satisfactorily.

London, June 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We attacked between 3 and 10 o'clock in the morning on the Messines and Wytschaete Ridge, on a front of nine miles. Everywhere we captured the first objectives."

Further progress is reported as satisfactory along the whole front attacked.

Numbers of prisoners are coming in.

On the Belgian Front.

London, June 7.

A Belgian communique says:—"Both artillery forces are active on the whole front, particularly at Dixmude and between Steenstraete and Heissas, where we carried out destruction, by fire, of enemy batteries and works. Our airmen bombed the railway stations at Vysewen and Longmark."

Nipped in the Bud.

London, June 7.

A French communique states:—"Violent and well-aimed fire nipped in the bud a strong German attack at midnight, on a front of 800 metres, north-west of St. Quentin. The attackers lost heavily and fell back precipitately on their own trenches."

There was most lively reciprocal artillery firing to the south of Erilain and to the north of Chemin des Dimes.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

An Incredible Spectacle.

London, June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the new offensive opened an hour before daybreak, when, at a pre-arranged moment, the biggest thing ever attempted in mining operations rent the sky with ear-splitting crashes as a long series of mines, some dug a year ago, were exploded along the whole front of the enemy positions. There was also a terrible glare. The aggregate total charges in these earth-shattering eruptions were over a million pounds of high explosives. It was a most fitting answer to the Kaiser's boast about the collapse of our offensive in the West.

The preliminary bombardment along the front of attack had been appallingly intense, and the villages of Wytschaete and Messines totally vanished. From the north of Hill 60 to the south of Poegstreet, the spectacle was incredible. The geography of the whole district has been changed, blown and farrowed beyond recognition. How many stark Huns lie amid that hecatomb, the recording angel alone can tell.

During the last two days, the bombardment has been devoted to counter-battery work, and, thanks to the magnificent co-operation of the airmen, this has largely curtailed the volume of the German artillery fire.

Belgian gunners at the Ypres salient actively participated in maintaining the never-ceasing salvos. The Huns had been uncertain where we would strike. They now know, for we were out to drive them off the Messines ridge, from which they drove the handful of British cavalry that held it down to October 14, 1914, and also from their positions along which they have since dominated the Ypres salient. Two complete rehearsals for the present operation were carried out most realistically with completeness of detail.

The attack this morning was heralded by an all-night waxing and waning of thunder and every variation of lightning effects. This was a most impressive and fitting accompaniment to the perfect tornado of gunfire which swelled up at the appointed hour approached. It was shortly after three o'clock when the infantry went forward. The moon, peering sallow through the film-like cloud, shed a mystic sheen over the land, which was heightened by the almost incessant iridescence of guns, signal lights and lightning, the whole being a grimly appropriate setting to the terrific and terrible drama.

It has been ascertained from prisoners that the enemy had not anticipated the attack at this particular time. The first news filtering from the front positions is encouraging, and I understand that we have established ourselves on Casteau farm to Wytschaete and half-way through Butte Wood in which we have machine-guns emplaced. We have also Dime Strasser Oppice, Lanfer, Zurebba, Gray Farm and Wheavant wood.

The casualties are reported as very light. The tanks are said to have rendered excellent service.

The offensive has opened well, but we must be prepared for news of heavy fighting when the inevitable counter-attack begins.

THE RECENT AIR RAID.

Taube Among the Raiders.

London, June 5.

A coast town correspondent reports that between eight and a dozen Taubes participated in to-night's raid. The hostile craft were hotly engaged by fire at a certain place, and also by British aviators, with the result that the enemy was driven back. At least one enemy machine was brought down, it falling into the sea like a rocket, while another was hit. Crowds watched the aircraft manoeuvres.—(Delayed in transmission.)

German Airman Dies.

London, June 7.

One of the captured Medway raiders has succumbed to his wounds, while his observer is badly injured.

SUBMARINISM.

German Suggestion of Abandonment.

London, June 7.

A remarkable statement is published in the *Ost Preussische Zeitung*, suggesting the abandonment of ruthless submarine as the best basis for peace negotiations.

AMERICA'S NEW ARMY.

Ten Million Men Present Themselves.

The American Consul General in receipt of a cablegram indicating that, under the Selective Draft Law, men aged twenty-one to thirty were registered yesterday throughout the country.

Official returns are incomplete, but it is estimated that ten million men presented themselves.

Nowhere was there the slightest disturbance. Official reports show only eight arrests in the entire country in connection with the matter.

DISHONEST SHOP-KEEPERS.

A Batch Before the Magistrate.

Five more dishonest shopkeepers were summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, either their scales or weights operating to the detriment of the purchaser.

The keeper of a jewellery shop at 70, Queen's Road East had scales that were nine per cent. against the purchaser, and he was ordered to pay \$10.

A similar fine was inflicted on a firewood shopkeeper of 31, McGregor Street, whose scales were also found to be nine per cent. out. His excuse was that he had bought them some time ago and did not know that they were wrong.

The master of a fruit shop, at 1, Queen's Road East, had scales that were four per cent. wrong, and in this case a fine of \$5 was inflicted.

Two large balances belonging to a firewood shopkeeper, of 36, McGregor Street, were found to be four per cent. and two per cent. out respectively, and he had to pay a fine of \$10.

Five light weights were proved to have been used by a wholesale groundnut merchant of 41, Praya East, the extent of the fault being from one and a half to one per cent. An English scale was being used, and this was right. He was ordered to pay \$10.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Memorial Service to Rev. H. O. Spink.

H.E. the Governor has consented to attend the morning service at 11 a.m., at St. Andrew's Church Kowloon, next Sunday June 10, and to unveil the handsome brass memorial tablet which has been erected in memory of Rev. H. O. Spink, M.A. (formerly Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church), who was killed in action on August 9 last year.

The Bishop of Victoria will dedicate the memorial, and will preach a sermon in reference to the occasion.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

From Exile to Office.

It is reported in various tele-
grams received indirectly from
Petrograd that M. Tscherevelli
and M. Plekhanoff, both recently
returned from exile in Siberia, are
joining the Provisional Govern-
ment as Minister of Labour and
Minister of Works.

£250 Damages for Schoolboy.

In an action brought by an
English schoolboy named Askew—
claiming through his father—
against the Middlesex County
Education Authority for damages
for injuries sustained during a
chemistry experiment, the jury
found for the plaintiff. They
awarded him £250 damages and
also allowed the father's claim for
£25 for expenses. Mr. Pollock,
for the Education Authority, sub-
mitted that there was no evidence
of negligence to go to the jury,
and asked for judgement for
defendants. Mr. Justice Darling
declined to enter judgement for
defendants on the jury's verdict,
but granted a stay of execution.

Japanese Training Ships at

San Francisco.
Japanese training ships Tokiwa
and Yakumo arrived at San
Francisco from Vancouver on the
11th ult. and received an enthu-
siastic welcome by Japanese and
American residents. When the
training ships left Japan it was
not intended to call at any
American port as the United States
was then a neutral country, but as
she later joined the Allies it was
decided to visit San Francisco.
The Japanese naval officers ex-
changed visits with the American
naval officers and municipal
officers. The Japanese Consul-
General at San Francisco, Mr.
Niwahara, held a dinner at the
Fairmont Hotel in honour of the
Japanese naval officers at which
the Mayor of San Francisco,
Admiral Pond, Judge Munro,
and several other well-known
Americans were present, besides
50 Japanese officers.

Russian National Estate.

By a stroke of the pen, says
the London Telegraph's Petrograd
correspondent, the Provisional
Government has transferred to
the Russian people a territory
larger than Germany in natural
resources. A decree issued de-
clared the domain lands hitherto
belonging to the Imperial family
the property of the State. These
lands include the immense Altai
and Nerchinsk regions in Siberia,
which since the eighteenth century
have been the personal property
of the Russian Emperors, and
while enriching the dynasty,
did not increase, as they
should have done, the
resources of the nation. The
Altai and Nerchinsk are rich in
metals, but until recently little
attention was paid to their ex-
ploitation. In the Altai region
lies the wealthy coal district of
Kuznetsk, which bids fair to rival,
and even surpass, in pro-
ductiveness the Donets basin, in
the South of Russia. The Altai
region includes, moreover,
thousands of acres of fertile black
soil.

Sausage Maker and the Cat.
In the King's Bench Division,
London, a few weeks ago Mr.
Menotti Parmigiani, who is a
sausage manufacturer in Sono,
sued Mr. Camillo Rossi in respect
of alleged slanderous statements
by the defendant. It was alleged
that the defendant said: "You
have burned our cat," and "You
have thrown boiling water on my
cat; all of you deserve to
have boiling water thrown on
you. I am going to report
it to the police and you will
all get into trouble." Mr. Justice
Avery: Do you suggest that there
is some innuendo that he used the
cat for making sausages?
(Laughter.) Counsel: That is an
inference that your lordship may
draw from the evidence. The
plaintiff while in the box was
asked by the Judge: Did anybody
say that you boiled the cat
to make sausages of it?
Plaintiff: They said I had boiled
the cat and everybody knew that
I made sausages. (Laughter.)
Judgment was given for the
defendant.

If you have lost your appetite
one of the big variety of
dainty dishes at the ALEXAN-
DER CAFE is sure to tempt
you.

GENERAL NEWS.

Cuba's Loyalty To U.S.A.
According to a report President Masoal has announced his intention of placing the entire Cuban Army of 25,000 men at the disposal of the United States for service throughout the war, the present force to be replaced by a similar number of volunteers.

A \$20,000,000 Bribe.
Mr. Charles M. Schwab, President of the Steel Trust, two days before Congress declared a state of war, received an offer of \$20,000,000 from Germany to cease making ammunition for the Allies at the great plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company of which he is the head. The Bethlehem plant, which is in Pennsylvania, is larger than the Krupp works.

Mortality Statistics.
The infant mortality in England and Wales during 1916 was 31 per one thousand births registered, one of the lowest annual rates ever recorded. During the same year 508,230 deaths and 785,460 births were registered, showing an increase of the population of 277,230, interesting to note in comparison with the average annual increase during the preceding five-year period of 346,125. According to the Registrar-General, the death-rate in England and Wales per 1,000 was 14.0 the birth-rate 21.6 and the marriage rate 15.4.

Thumbs Up!
A confidence trickster on a small scale was neatly caught out by a young Colonial soldier, and was sentenced at Bow Street to three months' hard labour. The soldier, Theodore Barker, recently came from Australia and joined one of the Middlesex Regiments. Outside the Garrick Theatre he was accosted by Riley, the confidence man, who had a 22 ring which he was willing to sell for 15s. Barker went off ostensibly for change, and returning with two detectives to where the expectant Riley was waiting, put up his thumbs. On that signal the officers arrested the astonished trickster.

Under Two Flags.
Though the enemy had tried to drive a wedge between England and America he had failed, said Father Bernard Vaughan, preaching at Westminster Cathedral last month. Now the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were flying side by side, and would for all future times be kept waving in the same wind, fair or foul, low mast-high. As a Catholic, he was proud to proclaim that under both flags their religion had fair play, and that it was up to Catholics on either side of the Atlantic to throw in their lot, heart and soul, with the great cause which inspired their countries to fight for the federal freedom of the world.

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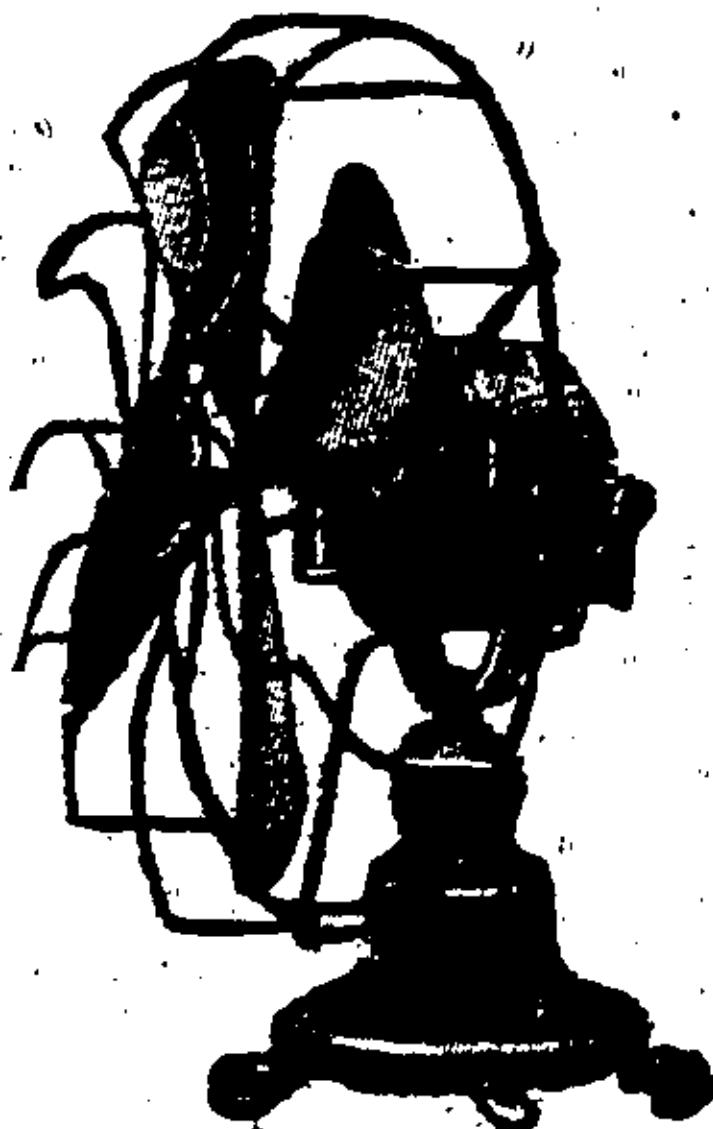
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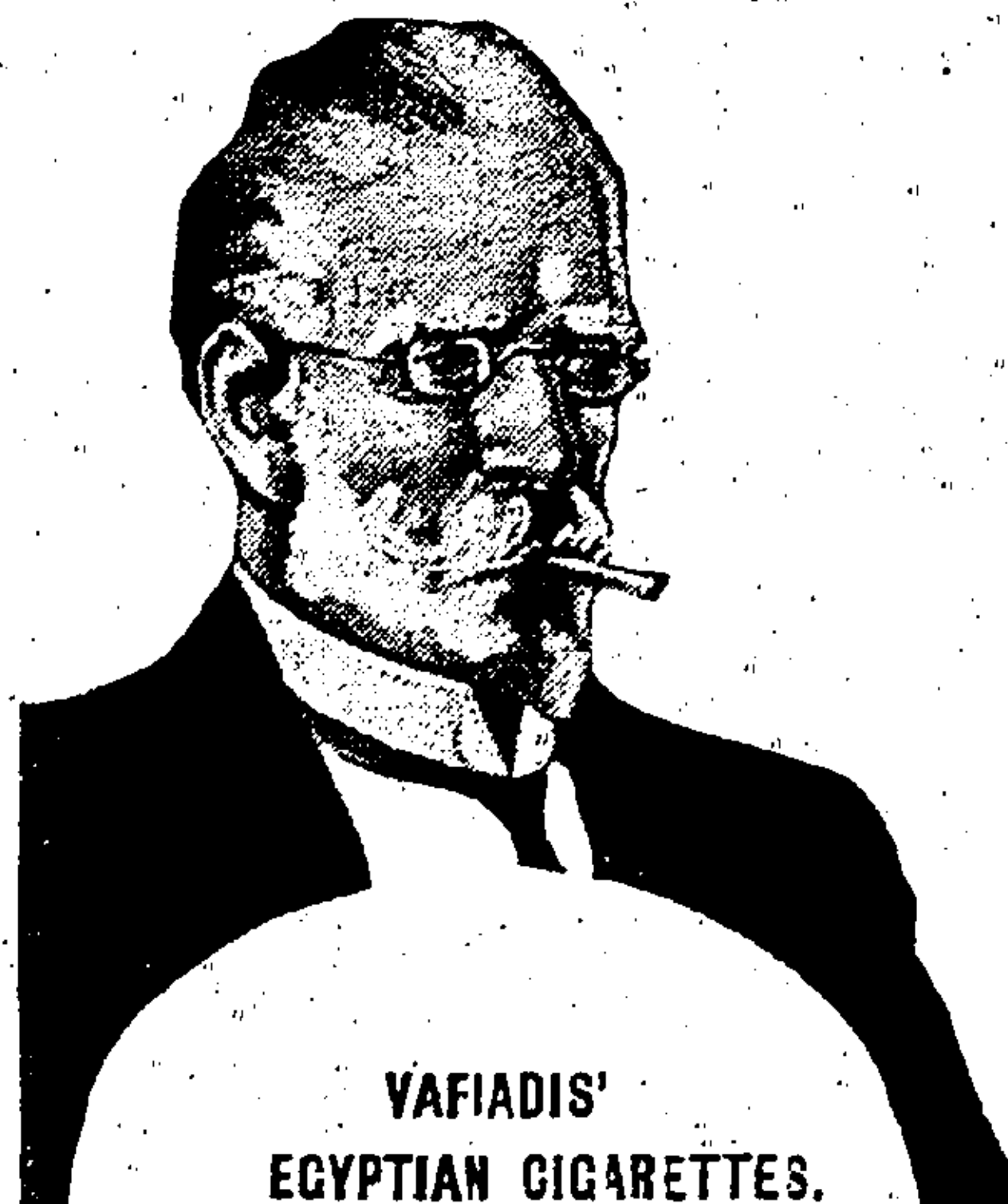
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Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Capt. J. Watson wishes to express his heartfelt thanks for the many floral tributes sent and the expressions of deep sympathy tendered.

DEATH.

At the Government Civil Hospital at 8.30 a.m. yesterday, John Lemm, Architect. Funeral will pass the Monument to-day at 5.30 p.m.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1917.

HONGKONG HOUSE RENTS.

The question as to the precise form which Hongkong's new war taxation shall take has now been definitely settled, for the Legislative Council yesterday passed the Bill which provides for an additional seven per cent. rate on tenements, and which will become operative as from July 1st. Both before the new measure was introduced, and since, innumerable suggestions have been put forward, and while the Government has frankly admitted that the plan now approved is open to many objections, it has been unable, owing to peculiar difficulties, to devise any other means of calling upon the general body of ratepayers for a further supply of silver bullets. We are in the company of by far the larger section of the community when we express our disapproval, on general lines, of any legislation which will lead to higher rents, but in this instance we are of opinion that the Government has taken the only course open to it, in ordering the additional impost. The point to be kept in mind is that the authorities have sought some means by which the whole community shall bear a share of the extra burden, on a proportionate basis, and, as everybody—or practically everybody—pays rent, each and all will now be doing something towards replenishing the contents of the war chest. After all, it does not matter much whether, for this special purpose, house rents are increased or the ordinary necessities of life are taxed. The prime point is that everybody should do his part, and that is the underlying object of the new Bill, which, be it noted, is only to operate during the duration of the war. It is a purely war measure, framed solely in order that Hongkong may yet further do its bit in helping on the war from the financial side. That being the case, no-one can seriously object to the temporary rent-raising which the Bill inevitably carries in its train.

The feature of yesterday's debate was the characteristic appeal made by the Hon. Mr. Robert Shaw on behalf of the poorer classes, on whom the existing high rents bear all too heavily. He quoted the case of a Chinese clerk who is having to pay away one-third of his salary in house-rent, a state of affairs which he correctly described as a burning shame. Unhappily, that is by no means an isolated instance; neither are such cases confined to the Chinese community. Many a European, if he is to realise his desire to live in comfortable, or even tolerably respectable conditions, finds that he has to part with that proportion of his earnings every month before he sets his landlord's receipt. Mr. Shaw's idea was that the new burden should be borne by those who could afford to pay more than \$90 per month in house rent, but, in view of the object of the Bill and the peculiar local conditions, it was found, on discussion, that that plan was not practicable. All the same, the hon. member has performed a useful act in once again directing the attention of the authorities to the ever-present rent problem, which, sooner or later, will have to be faced. Of course, if all landlords adopted the same generous attitude toward their poorer tenants as Sir Robert Ho Tung is doing, by himself bearing the extra tax, Mr. Shaw's point would be met, but we are afraid that that is too much to expect in Hongkong.

On this general question of house rents, we only wish that the Government would see its way to stepping in and fixing a standard, just as it has done in regard to the prices of food. Such a step would be an earnest of the authorities' practical sympathy for those who, by reason of outrageously high rentals, find it utterly impossible to save anything out of their earnings. Despite the fact that this is the one sore point with the greater bulk of the population, the Government has seldom, if ever, shown any inclination towards seriously grappling with this question. What is needed is that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the progressive rise in house-rents during the past ten or twenty years. Were the Government to institute such an enquiry, it would earn the lasting thanks of the whole community. If the idea is impracticable now, then we would put it among the first of the post-war questions which should engage the attention of the powers-that-be.

Hongkong's Bathing Facilities.

A large section of the public of Hongkong owes a debt of gratitude to the Hon. Mr. Pollock for calling the Government's attention to a matter of pressing importance in these hot days, namely, as to what steps the Government are taking, or are intending to take, to provide the public with bathing facilities at North Point and West Point, as in previous years. To these timely questions, the Hon. Colonial Secretary replied that the actual facilities are being provided at Kennedy Town, as in recent years. So far, this is satisfactory, and the facilities in question will certainly be much appreciated by those who find it more convenient to bathe at Kennedy Town than at North Point. Regarding the latter bathing place, the reply is not only insufficient, but it is entirely unsatisfactory. The facilities at North Point, the Hon. Colonial Secretary said, were, with the exception of a temporary pier "from which diving could be performed at certain states of the tide," hitherto provided by the Hongkong Tramway Company. The Company, we are further informed, has found that the facilities "were utilised to so small an extent that they have decided not to make any such provision this year." Now, this requires a little explanation, and this explanation, we are inclined to think, will put quite a different complexion upon the matter, particularly as the Colonial Secretary concluded his reply by stating that "in the light of the Tramway Company's experience, it is proposed to take no further action towards providing further bathing facilities in this locality."

The Government's Duty.

This is a very easy way for the Government to shirk its obvious duty in regard to this matter, for there can be no two questions as to the bathing station at North Point being well worth looking after, and, were it properly attended to, it could be utilised to an extent that would fully justify expenditure. And that is the point. The Government owes it to a large section of the community, who neither have the leisure nor the means to hire a launch when they wish to dip themselves "in the briny," to see that they make this ideal bathing station much more attractive than it was last season. What is wanted is that a pier similar to that put up last year should again be erected, and that the adjacent place used by the bathers should be cleared of the stones and other refuse, harmful to the feet. This could be done at very little cost and by a small number of coolies at low tide. Several boatloads of sand carefully placed in judiciously mixed with the right kind of material would likewise greatly improve the place for those who prefer to paddle about—and most of the young people do little more.

A Striking Contrast.

In striking contrast to the Government's neglect of North Point is its generosity towards the golfers who use the Fanling Golf Course. On this course, which is the property of a private Club, and the members of which are in no need of pecuniary assistance, the Government announces that it intends to spend the large sum of \$2,550. Of course, the whole of this sum may not be utilised for the benefit of the golfers, as the vote is "in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department" (New Territories) other charges, maintenance of gardens and grounds—improvements in and adjoining the Fanling Golf Course. It is good to have an attractive golf course, and doubtless the more attractive it is the more likely will it be, as His Excellency points out, to increase the railway receipts. But a private Club should finance its own "improvements in and adjoining" its course and not have public money expended upon it. If public money is to be so expended, then the course should be thrown open to the public at least half of the \$1,500 which it is proposed to spend on "top-dressing" should be spent on making the bathing stations at North Point and Kennedy Town more suitable for the use of a large section of the public which is much more in need of assistance than is any private sports club in the Colony.

DAY BY DAY.

A LAUGH IS WORTH A HUNDRED GROANS IN ANY MARKET.—Emerson.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.415/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the birthday of Vice Admiral Sir F. D. Sturdee (born 1859).

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 26, amounted to 76,368 tons and the sales during the period to 55,515 tons.

Arms and Ammunition.
A Chinese, who stated that he had just arrived from America, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with having in his possession at Kowloon Railway Station one automatic pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition. He was fined \$100, and the arms were ordered to be confiscated.

A Boy Punished.
The story was told to the Police Court this morning, of how a Chinese, on arriving home, hung his coat up, and put into one of the pockets a gold ring, which act was observed by a boy employed in the same house. Later the ring was missing, and the boy said he had picked the ring up. Mr. Dyer Hall, before whom the case was heard, ordered the lad to receive 48 hours' detention and 10 strokes with the cane.

Dock Pilferers.
In spite of the frequency with which pilferers from the Kowloon Docks are caught and punished, there were two more cases before Mr. Dyer Hall, at the Police Court this morning, the first man being charged with trying to get away with a brass fire hydrant cap, and the other with several brass hinges. Inspector Macdonald conducted the cases, and stated that there had been a great deal of pilfering lately. His Worship sentenced both men to a month's hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

Rowdy Japanese.

A Japanese, who holds an adjacent licence for 45, Haiphong Road, Kowloon, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with permitting disorderly conduct on his premises. Inspector Gordon said that a number of Japanese officers were singing and shouting until after midnight. Defendant's licence only permitted him to sell up till nine o'clock, but it could not be proved that he had sold drink after that time. Mr. F. Hall, of the Palace Hotel, said that he had to send a complaint to the Police, as there was so much noise going on. The case was adjourned until Monday.

Metal Polish and Brandy.

A coolie employed by Dr. Lindsay Woods was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with the theft of some metal polish and a bottle of brandy. Inspector Gordon said that a report was made by Mrs. Woods. A detective found the coolie in another house, and from information given by the boy employed there, the metal polish was found in the chimney. The brandy was discovered in the cellar of Dr. Woods' house. The defendant admitted stealing the polish, but denied all knowledge of the brandy, this plea being accepted. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, or a month's hard labour.

Death of Mrs. F. H. Smith.

Many in Hongkong will learn with sincere regret of the death of Mrs. Frances Harland Smith, who had for many years been a widow and who was the mother of two gentlemen well-known in Hongkong, namely, Captain A. S. Bell Smith of the S.S. Honam, and Mr. A. W. Smith, manager of Messrs. Watson and Co.'s aerated mineral water factory, Causeway Bay. The sad event occurred on Thursday evening, at the residence of her son Albert, after a long illness, borne with admirable fortitude and sweet resignation. Mrs. Smith, who had reached the advanced age of seventy years, took a keen interest in many affairs up till the very end of her long and beautiful life. She was a lady of refined tastes and highly cultivated mind. The funeral took place this afternoon at Happy Valley Cemetery.

BELGIAN RELIEF.

Situation Explained by U.S. Minister.

The U. S. Department of State issues for publication the following despatch from Mr. Brad Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, which was written in January:—

"In order to fully understand the situation it is necessary to go back to the autumn of 1914. At the time we were organising the relief work, the Comité National—the Belgian relief organisation that collaborates with the Commission for Relief in Belgium—proposed an arrangement by which the Belgian Government should pay to its own employees left in Belgium, and other unemployed men besides, the wages they had been accustomed to receive. The Belgians wished to do this both for humanitarian and patriotic purposes; they wished to provide the unemployed with the means of livelihood, and, at the same time, to prevent their working for the Germans. The policy was adopted, and has been continued in practice, and on the rolls of the Comité National have been borne the names of hundreds of thousands—some 700,000 I believe—of idle men receiving this dole, distributed through the communes.

The presence of these unemployed however, was a constant temptation to German cupidity. Many times they sought to obtain the lists of the *chomeurs* but were always foiled by the claim that under the guarantees covering the relief work, the records of the Comité National and its various sub-organisations were immune. Rather than risk any interruption of the *rationnement*, for which, while loath to own any obligation to America, the Germans have always been grateful, since it has had the effect of keeping the population calm, the authorities never pressed the point, other than with the *Borgomasters* of the Communes. Finally, however, the military party, always brutal, and with an astounding ignorance of public opinion and of moral sentiment, determined to put these idle men to work.

In August, von Hindenburg was appointed to the supreme command. He is said to have criticised von Bissing's policy as too mild; there was a quarrel; von Bissing went to Berlin to protest, threatened to resign, but did not. He returned, and a German Official here said that Belgium would now be subjected to a more terrible regime, would learn what war was. The prophecy has been vindicated.

The deportations began in October in the *Etsape*; at Ghent and at Bruges. The policy spread; the rich industrial districts of Hainaut, the mines and steel works about Charleroi were next attacked, now they are seizing men in Brabant, even in Brussels, despite some indications and even predictions of the civil authorities, that the policy was about to be abandoned.

During the last fortnight men have been impressed here in Brussels but their seizures here are made evidently with much greater care than in the provinces, with more regard for the appearance. There was no public announcement of the intention to deport but suddenly about ten days ago, certain men in towns whose names are on the list of *chomeurs* receiving summons notifying them to report at one of the railway stations on a given day; penalties were fixed for failure to respond to the summons and there was printed on the card an offer of employment by the German Government either in Germany or Belgium. On the first day, out of about 1,500 men ordered to present themselves at the Gare du Midi, about 750 responded. These were examined by German physicians and 300 were taken. There was no disorder, a large force of mounted *Uhlans* keeping back the crowds and barring access to the station to all but those who had been summoned to appear. The Commission for Relief in Belgium had secured permission to give to each deported man a loaf of bread and some of the communes provided

warm clothing for those who had none and in addition a small financial allowance. As by one of the ironies of life the winter has been more excessively cold than Belgium has ever known it and while many of those who presented themselves were adequately protected against the cold, many of them were without overcoats. The men shivering from cold and fear, the parting from weeping wives and children, the barriers of brutal *Uhlans*, all this made the scene a pitiable and distressing one.

It was understood that the seizures would continue here in Brussels but on Thursday last, a bitter cold day, those that had been convoked were sent home without examination. It is supposed that the severe weather has moved the Germans to postpone the deportations.

The rage, the terror and despair excited by this measure all over Belgium were beyond anything we had witnessed since the day the Germans poured into Brussels. The delegates of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, returning to Brussels, told the most distressing stories of the scenes of cruelty and sorrow attending the seizures. And daily, hourly almost, since that time, appalling stories have been related by Belgians coming to the Legation. It is impossible for us to verify them, first because it is necessary for us to exercise all possible tact in dealing with the subject at all, and secondly, because there is no means of communication between the Occupations Gebiet and the *Etsape* Gebiet. Transportation everywhere in Belgium is difficult, the vicinal railways scarcely operating any more because of the lack of oil, while all the horses have been taken. The people who are forced to go from one village to another must do so on foot or in vans drawn by the few miserable horses that are left. The wagons of the breweries, the one institution that the Germans have scrupulously respected, are hauled by oxen.

The well known tendency of sensational reports to exaggerate themselves, especially in time of war, and in a situation like that existing here, with no newspapers to serve as a daily clearing house for all the rumours that are as avidly believed as they are eagerly repeated, should of course, be considered, but even if a modicum of all that is told is true, there still remains enough to stamp this deed as one of the foulest that history records.

I am constantly in receipt of reports from all over Belgium that tend to bear out the stories one constantly hears of brutality and cruelty. A number of men sent back to Mons are said to be in a dying condition, many of them tubercular. At Malines and at Antwerp returned men have died, their friends asserting that they have been victims of neglect and cruelty, of cold, of exposure, of hunger.

I have had requests from the *Borgomasters* of ten Communes from La Louviere, asking that permission be obtained to send to the deported men in Germany packages of food similar to those that are being sent to prisoners of war. Thus far the German authorities have refused to permit this except in special instances, and returning Belgians claim that even when such packages are received they are used by the camp authorities only as another means of coercing them to sign the agreements to work.

It is said that in spite of the liberal salary promised those who would sign voluntarily no money has as yet been received in Belgium from workmen in Germany.

One interesting result of the deportations remains to be noted, a result that once more places in relief the German capacity for blundering, almost as great as the German capacity for cruelty. They have dealt a mortal blow to any prospect they may ever have had of being tolerated by the population of Flanders; in tearing away from nearly every humble home in the land, a husband and a father or a son and brother, they have lighted a fire of hatred that will never go out; they have brought home to every heart in the land, in a way that will impress its horror indelibly on the memory of three generations, a

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Great minds think alike. Recently, in his speech of welcome to America, Mr. Lloyd George used the striking phrase that "Prussia is not a State; Prussia is an army." Turning to Mirabeau, we find him expressing something of the same idea in the following way: "War is the national industry of Prussia; Prussia is not a country which has an army, but an army which has a country." It is a statement which was well worth making both in Mirabeau's time and in ours.

Not all the American flags which braved the breezes in London on April 20 were officially correct, says the *Chronicle*, and several apparently brand new ones were short of the proper complement of stars. The first American flag in 1777 had 13 stars, one for each of the original 13 States, but following the admission of each new State a star has been added to the flag, which was finally completed in 1912 by the admission of the last two territories, Arizona and New Mexico, to full State honours. There are now 48 States in the Union, and since July 4, 1912, there have been 48 stars in the blue "union" of the Stars and Stripes. And the only recognised arrangement is six rows of eight stars each. One flag officially flown yesterday had only seven stars in three of the rows.

Big as was the American flag hoisted over the House of Parliament, its 312 sq. ft. was barely half the area of the garrison flag of the U.S. army, which is 36 ft. by 20 ft. Probably the biggest flag ever flown was the Stars and Stripes which crowned the San Francisco Exhibition last year, and measuring 48 ft. by 23 ft., necessitated 1,058 sq. ft. of bunting. It was hoisted on a staff of Oregon fir, which was floated down the Pacific coast from Oregon to San Francisco, and when erected stood 222 ft. above the ground level.

Favourite hymns of famous men make an interesting catalogue. Gladstone's special choice was "Praise to the Holiest in the Height," and it was sung at his funeral. Tennyson's favourite was Heber's "Holy, Holy, Holy." One of Ruskin's preferences was "Jesus here from sin deliver," upon which he preached a little sermon to some 300 school children, his guests one afternoon, at Brantwood. Matthew Arnold's choice was "When I survey the Wondrous Cross" (Watts's masterpiece), the third verse of which M. A. was overheard reciting to himself only an hour before his quite unexpected fatal seizure. And Henry Ward Beecher declared: "I would rather have written, 'Jesus, Lover of my Soul,' than have the fame of all the kings that ever sat on the earth."

The *Daily News* hears that it has been decided that the National Anthem of the new Russia shall be the *Slavna* from Glinka's "Life for the Tsar," sung to a poem specially written. This compromise has the advantage that the tune is typically Russian and is as well known in Russia as "Rule, Britannia" is in the British Empire, and has all the characteristics of solid musical structure and bold melodic outline which a national anthem should have. One the other hand, its connection with the Imperial idea is a drawback. The new anthem was sung for the first time in England by M. Boris Boronoff at the Russian concert of the Music Club last month.

realisation of what German methods mean, not, as with the early atrocities in the heat of passion and the first lust of war, but by one of those deeds that make one despair of the future of the human race, a deed coldly planned, studiously matured, and deliberately and systematically executed, a deed so cruel that German soldiers are said to have wept in its execution, and monstrous that even German officers are now said to be ashamed.

VICTORIA GAOL.

Report of Superintendent for Last Year.

The report of the Superintendent of Prison for the year 1916 contains the following:—

The number of prisoners received into prison during the year and the corresponding number for the year 1915 were as follows:—

	1916.	1915.
Convicted by Ordinary Courts, ...	3,248	2,993
Convicted by Court Martial, ...	7	8
Supreme Court for China and Korea, ...	3	7
High Court, Weihaiwei, ...	—	3
Debtors, ...	54	58
On remand or in default of finding surety, ...	837	1,112

Total ... 4,169 4,179
There was a decrease of 10 on the total number of admissions as compared with the year 1915. There was an increase of prisoners convicted for larceny during the year under review, the number being 918 against 777 for the previous year.

The number of Revenue Grade prisoners admitted to prison was 1,894. The figures show that 45 per cent. of the total admissions to prison were for Revenue Grade prisoners.

There were 140 juveniles admitted during the year. In 60 cases corporal punishment was awarded. Of these 23 were sentenced to be whipped forthwith and discharged, and the remaining 37, in addition to whipping, received sentences varying from 24 hours detention to 12 months hard labour.

The percentage of convicted prisoners admitted to prison with previous convictions recorded against them was 13.2 as compared with 11.5 for 1915.

There were 83 prisoners admitted who were convicted by the Police Court in the New Territories against 92 for the previous year (113 in 1914).

There were 857 punishments awarded for breach of prison discipline, being an average of 1.34 per prisoner as compared with 837 with an average of 1.41 for the preceding year. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 6 cases for prison offences during the year. 115 prisoners were whipped by order of the Courts. There was no escape or attempt to escape.

There were 9 deaths (7 natural causes, 2 executions). Constant attention is given to the instruction of long-sentence prisoners of good conduct, who are employed at industrial labour; 7,784,398 forms were printed and issued to the various Government Departments and 35,220 books bound and repaired. The conduct of both the European and Indian Staff has been very good.

ATTACKS ON GIRL.

Another Case Reported.

Yet another case of a little school girl being waylaid on her way home from school has come to the notice of the Police, for a girl, living at 23 Wong Nei Cheong Road, was yesterday afternoon going along Morrison Hill Road, just after school, and when opposite the opium factory a man came up behind her and snatched a gold-mounted bangle from her wrist, the value of the bangle being \$5. The man at once ran away and no arrest has yet been made.

Committed for Trial.

The Chinese who stands charged with highway robbery, committed against the little daughter of Dr. Kow, was again before the Police Court this morning, when the evidence against him was completed. Mr. J. B. Wood committed him to the next Criminal Sessions.

Hotel Attraction.

The public will be interested to hear that a first-class American orchestra is to play at the parlour, North Point Hotel from 5 p.m. to midnight on Sunday.

THE LATE MR. JOHN LEMM.

Death of an Old Hongkong Resident.

It is with profound regret that we record the death of Mr. John Lemm, which took place yesterday at the Government Civil Hospital. The deceased had been suffering from kidney trouble for many months past, and his friends had entertained but little hope of his recovery.

There was no more popular man in the Colony than Mr. Lemm. He was a shrewd business man, and undoubtedly clever and artistic in his profession; and everyone who knew him was fond of him on account of his cheery, open-hearted and easy-going disposition. He was born at Balmalm, N.S.W., in April, 1881, his father being a prominent consulting engineer in the employ of the Australian Government. After having served his articles as an architectural student, he came to Hongkong and began practice. He arrived in the Colony about the year 1889, and, as some old Hongkongites will remember, by a curious case of mistaken identity, he was arrested on landing here. A telegram from Sydney had warned the local police that a man answering to his description was "wanted," and might make for Hongkong. He was kept in custody for a couple of days, when another wire arrived saying that the criminal had been arrested. Mr. Lemm was at once released, and succeeded in obtaining heavy damages for false imprisonment.

Being a man of some considerable private means, he was not dependent on his profession, and he occasionally took long holidays—twice going round the world. In his earlier days, Mr. Lemm was a keen horseman, swimmer and rowing man. He was well known in Macao; indeed during the past year he lived more there than in Hongkong, as he was engaged on some plans required by the Portuguese Government. A few days before he died, he was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Augustine.

The funeral takes place to-day at the Catholic cemetery, the cortege passing the monument at 5.30.

PENDING LIBEL ACTION.

A Statement of Defence Wanted.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was mentioned in which W. J. Stokes is suing R. M. de la Sala for alleged libel, claiming \$1,000 damages.

Mr. E. J. Grist, appearing for plaintiff, said he would be compelled to ask for an order for pleadings, as he thought it might considerably shorten the case. The action was for damages for libel and his friend, Mr. Shenton, appearing on the other side, was asking for certain particulars. It was one of those cases which would be very much better for pleadings.

Mr. Shenton:—There is the question of expense. Particulars might be sufficient for me.

Mr. Grist:—They might be sufficient for my friend, but they are not for me. It is a very nice thing in a case of this kind for my friend to ask for particulars and yet give me no indication as to what his defence is. We want a statement of defence.

Mr. Shenton:—There are only two defences, one of justification and the other of privilege. I will inform my friend which I am going to rely upon after I have received the particular extracts from the log book.

The case was adjourned for a week.

Poisoned.

A Chinese accountant, aged 45, of 79 Praya East, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from the effect of swallowing a teaspoon full of caustic soda poison, which had been mixed with Chinese wine.

COLONY'S RATEABLE VALUE.

Report on the Assessment for the Year 1917-1918.

From the report of the Government Assessor for 1917-18, we take the following:—

City of Victoria.—The rateable value has increased from \$11,687,605 to \$11,766,755, an addition of \$79,150 or 0.67 per cent.

Hill District.—The rateable value has increased from \$323,100 to \$325,570, an addition of \$2,470 or 0.76 per cent. Shaukiwan, Saiwanbo, and Quarry Bay.—The rateable value has increased from \$386,186 to \$394,193, an addition of \$8,007 or 2.07 per cent.

Hongkong Villages.—The rateable value has increased from \$205,232 to \$211,557, an addition of \$6,325 or 3.08 per cent.

Kowloon Point.—The rateable value has increased from \$619,365 to \$632,665, an addition of \$13,300 or 2.14 per cent.

Yau-mat.—The rateable value has increased from \$350,795 to \$351,365, an addition of \$570 or 0.16 per cent.

Mongkokkai.—The rateable value has increased from \$211,130 to \$224,025, an addition of \$12,895 or 6.10 per cent.

Hungshom and Hokun.—The rateable value has decreased from \$298,805 to \$298,645, a reduction of \$160 or 0.05 per cent.

Kowloon Villages.—The rateable value has increased from \$93,816 to \$94,351, an addition of \$535 or 0.57 per cent.

New Kowloon.—The rateable value has increased from \$168,152 to \$171,007, an addition of \$2,855 or 1.69 per cent.

The Whole Colony.—The rateable value has increased from \$14,282,186 to \$14,410,753, an addition of \$127,567 or 0.89 per cent.

Appeals.—In 22 appeals against the adopted assessments of 57 tenements reductions aggregating \$11,320 in rateable value were made by Order of the Court.

Vacant Tenements.—The number of tenements reported to be vacant averaged about 110 monthly as compared with 220 last year.

TO AVOID DYSENTERY

and Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.

PINKETTES

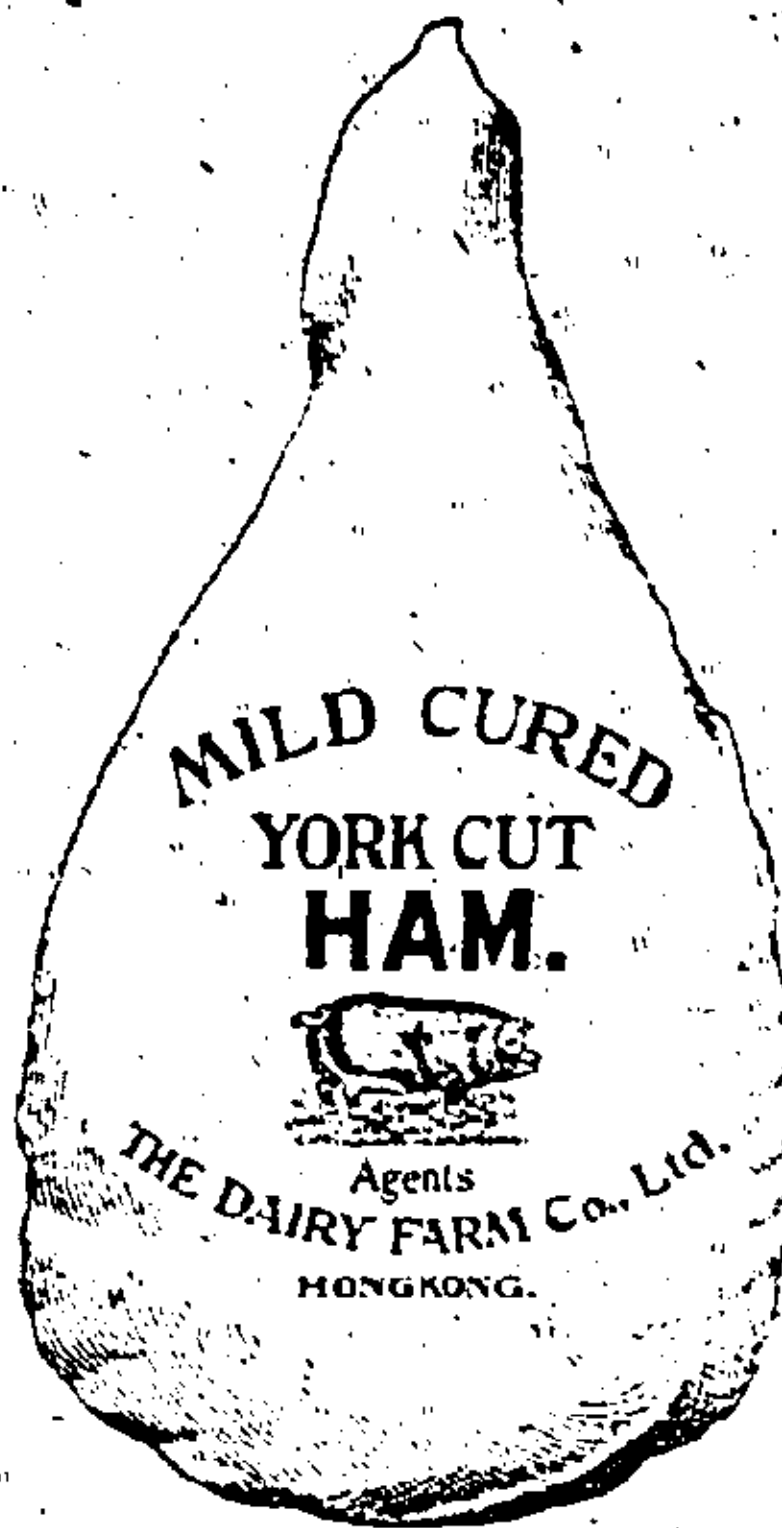
are laxative perfection. They dispel constipation, liveriness, sick headaches, bile. As good for the children as for adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY

THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

NORTH POINT HOTEL.
(Late Belle View)

Shaukiwan Road, Telephone 907.
We wish to announce that there will be an Entertainment given by a First Class American Orchestra at the above named Hotel from 5 P.M. till 12 P.M. on SUNDAY June 10th 1917.
All are cordially invited.

H. ELLERMAN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

G.  R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding 50s.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HONKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap-Works. In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,500 square feet thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum. The rates \$17.50 per quarter.

The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,

1, Des Voeux Road (Central), Solicitors for the Liquidator or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

NOTICES.

G.  R.

NOTICE.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY notified that, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, the supply of water by means of house services to houses connected with the Rider Mains will be restored.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1917.

MAN LOONG.

"FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, DINNERS AND SOY MANUFACTURERS."

Factory at Yau-mat
OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. "COLUSA."

From SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, at stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 14th inst., 1917, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

You can't get wet in the

"Mattamac."

FEATHERWEIGHT WATERPROOF.

The "Mattamac" Stormproof Coat is exceptionally light in weight, yet intensely strong and durable, absolutely waterproof, smartly cut and thoroughly well made.

FIRST GRADE \$20.00 EACH.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
16 DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S

GOLF HOSE

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

WITH OR WITHOUT FANCY TOPS.

ALSO

SHIRTS, BELTS, SHOES,
SOFT COLLARS,
SUN HELMETS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

Mr. HARRY TATE

IN HIS

FAMOUS LAUGHTER-MAKING SKETCHES.

L 1046 "The Steamer Scene." From "Joyland."

Parts 1 & 2 ...

320 "Motoring." Parts 1 & 2 ...

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

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FAMOUS GIN.

Known all over the World since its Foundation A. D. 1575.

SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
TEL. NO. 125, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.
TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1036.

DES VOUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.U., and SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama...	\$Kamakura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500 \$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. Ma T. 12,500	FRI, 8th June, at noon. WED, 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	\$Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	MON, 18th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominga T. 13,500	WED, 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokkaichi...	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	FRI, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokkaichi...	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 16th June.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
\$ Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	12th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348 (£71.10.0), return G\$674 (£122).
to San Francisco G\$350, return G\$437.50.
"Cargo only." Proceeding to South America Ports.
"For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu."
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES & ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS issued in connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.Passengers may travel by Railway out of Japan, or call in Japan free of charge.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.Steamer
Anyo Maru
18,500 - 15 knots
Leave Hongkong
11th Sept.

For full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondari 19th June. S.S. Binalang 12th July.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215; Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Tamsui	9th June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, UHEFOO & NEWCHOW	Anhui	9th June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Hulchow	10th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	13th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"
MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chincha" "Taming" and "Tea". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest of electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tea".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui", "Cheean", "Sunning", "Yingchow", "Shantung", and "Shikang", with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 34.
Hongkong June 8, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilaroem	in port	12th June	12th June	SHANGHAI
Tjilwong	9th June	14th June	14th June	Kobe via Moji
Tjikini	2nd July	9th July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas	27th June	3rd July	3rd July	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. 115

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)
Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haitan... A. E. Hodgins... TUES, 12th June, at noon.
Haihong... J. W. Evans... FRI, 15th June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 9th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Sun., 10th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 16th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 19th June at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the ship tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when no other offers.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadar, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Chinese Cotton.
The weekly cotton market report of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., for May 31, states:—Chinese Cotton.—The principal event of the week under review has been the sudden political turn in Peking, consequently a lull has taken place both in the Cotton and Yarn markets, the former remaining quite steady. At the close, however, with the re-arrangement of the Cabinet a better feeling prevails. New Crop.—Rain is wanted badly in the Central and Northern Provinces where the Corps are in danger of being ruined and at the same time retard the planting of the New Cotton crop. The weather outlook for the next few days will therefore be watched with considerable interest by the trade generally. Tone of the market, steady to firm.Manchurian Produce.
A sharp rise was noted on the local produce market at the start this morning, says the "Manchuria Daily News" of May 23. The market, however, gradually sank to and the close. Spot beans were priced in the neighbourhood of Y4.10. Futures began at Y4.13, Y4.06, Y4.03, and Y4.01. They came down by 7-8 points all round by the close. Spot and Future bean cakes were quoted alike at Y1.10. September variety, however, stood at Y1.11½. Bean oil is again on the steady rise. Spot goods opened at Y19.20 or so. June, deals opened as high as Y19.3½. Other futures were rated alike at Y19.20. Spot Koliang started at about Y3.03. June and July varieties had their respective starts of Y3.3 and Y3.2. They ended some 10 points at the close.American Goods in Demand.
Recent New York mail advices say:—Foreign merchants are gradually turning to America as a source of supplies instead of Europe, according to letters from commercial agents of the United States who are inspecting markets abroad. Many new trade opportunities are reported by them, and the demand for American wares has assumed proportions never before known. There is hardly a country visited by these representatives of the Government that has not in some field sought trade with the United States or at the present time is seeking articles exported from this country. Steel products and machinery are probably the most in demand of this country's exports, according to the agents' reports. In this department of trade it is pointed out that Germany has always played a prominent part, and with the deprivation of those supplies and the increase in construction throughout the world the demand has been very recently greatly increased. Cotton and woolen goods and wearing apparel, which in the past have come almost exclusively from Great Britain, are also in the list of new trade opportunities, despite the fact that British manufactures are still the most important part of this commerce. Mr. R. M. Odell, who is investigating opportunities for cotton goods in the Far East, writes continually to Mr. E. G. Mears, chief of the New York Bureau of Commercial Agents, concerning the enormous demand for factory machinery. Silk, cotton and woolen machinery is needed in many parts of the Orient. He points out that as the raw materials are raised in that part of the world, merchants and business men have realised the importance of manufacturing at home. Although Great Britain has supplied the great part of the trade in steel in India and this trade is still in the lead, Mr. Odell asserts that there is an extensive market for American goods both in cotton and woolen goods. Mr. Odell has nearly completed his investigation, and will return shortly to this country to write his reports. From New Zealand and Australia, E. A. Lundquist reports many opportunities for electrical goods, especially switches and conduits. W. W. Ewins writes that there is an opportunity for tunnel work in Venezuela on the Caracas-el Valle Electric Railway. He also reports that Cuba offers a number of openings for construction work. American shoes are in demand in Australia, according to the agent, Mr. Bosworth, who has forwarded samples of Buffalo hides which are being used in that country for shoe leather and may prove of value to American manufacturers.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wine & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

NOTICES.

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This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

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Receivings, 30th Dec., 1916.

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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ECUADOR" June 20.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" June 27.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" July 4.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine and the attendance of passengers cannot be surpassed. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:-

Company's Office in
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 8th JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

SATURDAY, 9th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 10th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:-

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers. to sail.
"PRINSES JULIANA" 23rd June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to:-

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Agents:-JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

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ern Union, and Bentley's.

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PORE—Messrs. BORNES CO.,
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American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 5th June, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 5th June, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on 13th June, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 23rd June, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
AND SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on the 5th June, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 13th June, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Com-
pany's Godown, where they will
be examined on the 16th June,
1917, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if
filed after the 27th June, 1917.
T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1917.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Dis- patched.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Kamakura M.	N. Y. K.	8, June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12, June
San Francisco via Japan	Tsushima M.	J. C. J.	9, June
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Sanya M.	T. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J. C. J.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	E. K. K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Binang	J. C. J.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July
San Francisco via Japan	Tonyo M.	P. M. S. S.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	T. K. K.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokkaichi	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	8, June
Manila	Loonsang	J. M. Co.	9, June
Shanghai	Tamsui	B. & S.	9, June
Newchwang	Anhui	B. & S.	9, June
Weihsaiwei and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	10, June
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	10, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	12, June
Shanghai	Titaroom	J. C. J.	12, June
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	12, June
Kobe	Tihsing	J. C. J.	14, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	15, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	16, June
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	14, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	18, June
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	19, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Kobe	Tibodas	J. C. J.	3, July
Shanghai	Tikini	J. C. J.	9, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

NOTICE.

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37, Hong Lok Street, (East Street), west
of Central Market. Telephone No. 315.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s S.S.
"CHINA" arrived in Yokohama on Tues-
day morning, June 5, and sailed from
that port on June 6, and is due to arrive
in Hongkong on June 15, at daylight.

CONSIGNEES

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Joint Service

of the

"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

HE Steamship

"REMBRANDT,"

having arrived from SAN
FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo
are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted af-
ter the goods have left the go-
dowens, and all goods remaining
undelivered after noon the tenth
of June 1917, will be subject to
rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 14th June,
1917, or they will not be recog-
nized.

All broken, chafed and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godowens, where they will be
examined on the 10th June, 1917,
at 10 a.m. by the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No Fire Insurance, whatsoever
has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 4th, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

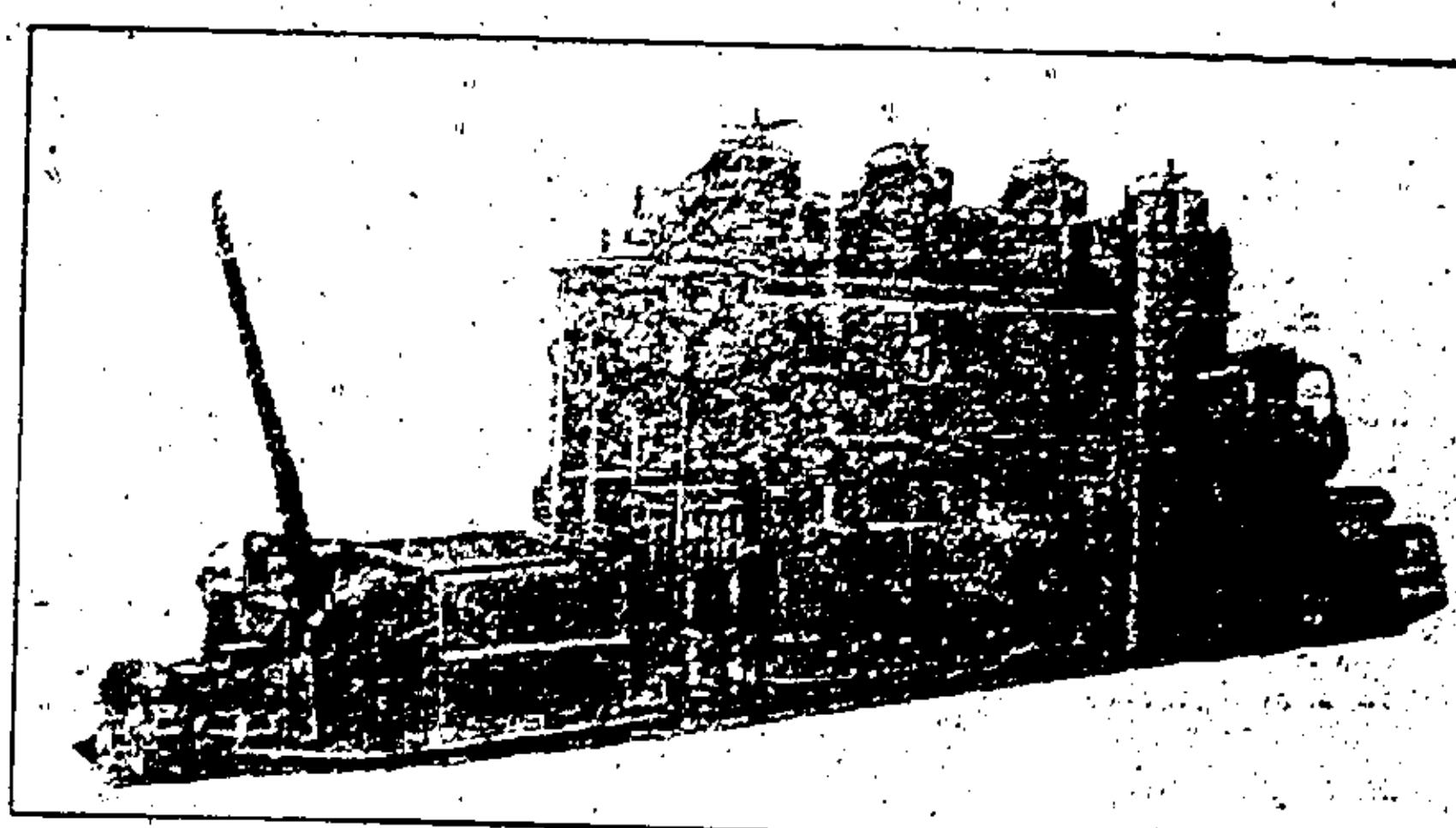
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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

" Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c. &c."

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL SLICES	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BULKHEADS	SLIP BY TYPE
NO. 1 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	100'	20'	7'6"
NO. 2 DOCK, KOWLOON	170'	170'	14'	7'6"
NO. 3 DOCK, KOWLOON	180'	180'	14'	7'6"
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	180'	180'	14'	7'6"
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	180'	180'	14'	7'6"
TAI-KOIT-SUI	180'	180'	20'	7'6"
COMPASSION DOCK	180'	180'	20'	7'6"
ABREDEEN	180'	180'	20'	7'6"
HONG DOCK	180'	180'	20'	7'6"
LAUREN DOCK	180'	180'	20'	7'6"

OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. K. 54.

Plans and estimates to the Chief Manager.

W. C. HUMPHREYS & CO., M.N.A., Kowloon, Peak, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS

Telephone No. 20, HONGKONG.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

British Trade Unionist's Refusal.

London, June 7.

Mr. Hutchinson, of the Engineers' Society, has declined the invitation of the Labour Executive to go to Stockholm and Petrograd. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Unions Congress has decided to send two representatives to Petrograd to advise the Russians on British Trade Union methods. The visit is in no wise of a political character, and the representatives will not go to Stockholm.

UTILISING THE COLOURED RACES.

London, June 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanton asked why hundreds of thousands of young, strong and willing coloured members of the Empire, who were ready to go to the front to fight for Britain, were not being used.

Mr. MacPherson replied that the means of utilising to the best advantage the services which the coloured people of the Empire were capable of rendering had already been thoroughly investigated, and were continually being considered. Contingents of these people were already rendering useful service in several spheres of the war, in the capacity for which they were best suited, and arrangements were in hand both for reinforcing the existing contingents and for forming new ones.

U.S. WARSHIPS IN FRANCE.

London, June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says American warships have arrived at French ports and have been given enthusiastic receptions.

RUSSIA AND THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

London, June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that, addressing a Zionist Congress, the Foreign Minister stated that he was communicating with the Allies with a view to collective representations to Turkey, through a neutral power, with the object of attempting to end the atrocities in Palestine, which were degrading humanity.

NOTED GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED.

London, June 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the German papers announce that the airman, Schaefer, who has brought down thirty machines and who was recently decorated with the Pour le Merite, has been killed in a fight with a British squadron.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN STRUGGLE.

London, June 7.

Reuter has received details from Italian headquarters of the tremendous battle which has been raging on the Carso. The Austrians launched a violent counter-offensive on a ten miles front on June 6, from Fiume, just north of Castagnavizza, to the sea. It was preceded by an intense bombardment, the enemy infantry was dug against rain, and after some fierce fighting the enemy gained some ground, but was driven out on June 4 by the third consecutive Italian counter-attack.

On June 3 enemy waves simultaneously attacked the sector of Castagnavizza and again only to be repulsed after most fierce hand to hand fighting. On June 4th, the enemy stubbornly renewed his attacks, and the fighting swayed backwards and forwards until eventually the Italians held all their positions and even advanced at certain points.

Meanwhile, after a fierce bombardment and bayonet fighting the Italians had to withdraw from some positions on the slopes of Fiume, but subsequently re-occupied almost the whole of the positions temporarily lost while the counter-offensive resulted in the enemy incurring his already terrible losses.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Gain all Objectives.

London, June 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We successfully completed the operation commenced last night northward of the Scarpe and gained all our objectives. We captured a position on the western slope of Green Hill on a mile front, capturing 162 prisoners. Attacks northward of Ypres yielded a few prisoners. There was considerable mutual artillery bombardment particularly northward of the Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Vimy, Arras and Ypres. We brought down eight German aeroplanes and drove down eight others out of control. Seven of ours are missing.

German Attacks Smashed.

London, June 7.

A French communique states: After a bombardment the Germans delivered several attacks at different points between the Ailette-Leon road and northward of Braye-en-Leon. Our fire immediately smashed two attempts against Mortier wood. The enemy suffered appreciably in concentrated efforts north of Chemin-des-Dames and only succeeded in reaching our lines at a single point. Some portions of front line trench remained in the enemy's hands, but everywhere else he was thrown back. The artillery struggle is lively in the Neuport sector in Belgium.

GERMAN SUBMARINE BELIEVED SUNK BY U.S. STEAMER.

Washington, June 7.

It is officially stated that it is believed that a German submarine was sunk by an armed American steamer after a running fight.

THE OSTEND BOMBARDMENT.

London, June 7.

The Admiralty, referring to the German communique on the Ostend bombardment, says that the photographs obtained show no damaged house at all other than buildings in the dockyard. If then Belgians were killed, as stated, they must have been employed in the dockyard.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

FRANCE AND THE WAR.

The General Policy Clearly Stated.

Paris, June 7.

In the Senate, M. Regismenest introduced an interpellation inviting M. Ribot to define the general policy of France. He said that the Senate was unanimously indignant when seven Frenchmen proposed to go to Stockholm to confer with the Germans. It wished to share the Government's responsibilities, being unable to admit that Frenchmen would show the least sign of halting when the country was still invaded.

M. Ribot replying said that the German Socialists from the first were conscious accomplices in the crimes against humanity and even now approved of the atrocities by their culpable silence. It was morally impossible for Frenchmen in the middle of the war when France was still invaded to confer with such enemies. There is no single Frenchman cowardly enough to accept the idea that we are not to continue the war until we have regained what is our blood. But what is meant by no indemnities? If it were a question of humbling the conquered we would have nothing to do with it, but no French Government could renounce reparation for the damages and atrocities after the unprecedented devastations of our territory. It is not an arbitrary act but an act of justice which is our aim. I am convinced that we shall find these.

These ideas are reflected in the note which President Wilson is about to address to Petrograd. We are thus in complete agreement with the conscience of the civilized world. That is an immense force whose full value we ought to know and appreciate. Let us jealously guard the moral forces fighting for us.

The resolution adopted by the Chamber added that: We must demand guarantees to safeguard our children from the return of such horrors. Shall we find them in territorial acquisitions or temporary occupations of territory or in neutralization of territory. All these questions will be considered when the time comes.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN'S DEATH.

Enquiry at the Magistracy.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, Mr. C. D. Melbourne held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Captain Haaver Somme, master of the s.s. Yochow, who was found in his cabin on board the ship in January 16.

Dr. McFarlane said he made an examination of deceased's body. There was a cut across the neck, on the right side, three inches long, not much more than skin deep. There was also a cut across both wrists, a hole in the back of the skull, and a bullet wound was traced through the mouth, through the base of the brain and to the hole mentioned. The cause of death was due to the bullet. The cuts on the wrist were very superficial.

His Worship:—I wish to find out if possible whether the injuries were self-inflicted.

Dr. McFarlane:—I think the wounds were self-inflicted.

After evidence by Charles Vincent, Chief Engineer of the Yochow, George Thomas Bird, head watchman at the Taikoo Dock, said he received a message asking him to go aboard the s.s. Yochow, which he did. He lifted the mattress and found a razor tucked down inside. Witness also saw a revolver, which was found on a chair. From the appearance of the cabin, he did not think there had been a struggle.

Inspector Angus gave evidence to the effect that he went aboard the vessel, while she was lying in the dry dock at the Taikoo Dockyard.

The verdict returned was "Captain Somme died from a bullet wound caused by his own hand."

Tricked.

It has been reported to the Police by the manager of the shop at 103, Queen's Road West, that, on March 23, two Chinese obtained from him \$2,250, on the pretence that they had a large consignment of mushrooms to dispose of. He has not yet seen the mushrooms nor the men.

Theft of Roots.

When a Chinese was charged, before Mr. Jyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing the roots of six gamboge plants off the hillside near Bowen Road, it was stated by Inspector Brown that the roots are valuable for making pigments and dyes. The forest guard, who proved the case said that there had been a lot of stealing going on and he had been posted there especially to watch. A fine of \$10, on 14 days' imprisonment was imposed.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Indian Contractor Discharged.

The case was concluded, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, in which an Indian contractor named Ka Rim Din was charged with stealing \$2,250 from a Chinese woman.

The case had been going on for two days, and when His Lordship the Chief Justice had finished summing up, the jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of not guilty, the defendant being accordingly discharged. Mr. F. C. Jenkin had conducted the case for the defence.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 34, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. R., states:—

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 10th June, to the morning of Sunday, the 17th June, H. K. V. R. C.

Next for duty, "B" Coy. H. K. V. R.

Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. G. C. Moxon.

Parades.

Monday, 11th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. and "C" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 12th instant:—"A" and "B" Coys. on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Wednesday, 13th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Thursday, 14th instant:—Signalling Section: The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Mountness 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 15th instant:—"A" and "B" Coys. and recruits on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Saturday, 16th instant:—Nil. Strength.

No. 627 Pte. J. Pace is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.

BOXING AND REFEREEING.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—In view of the forthcoming contests, I give the Marquis of Queensberry Rules under which these contests will be fought. There are two sets of Queensberry Rules, one for the regulation of boxing competitions, of three rounds, and the other set of rules for fights of endurance, or those exceeding three rounds.

Queensberry Rules for Competitions.

"The ring shall be roped and 24 ft. square. Competitors to box in light boots or shoes (without spikes) or in socks, with knickerbockers, breeches or trousers, and wear jerseys. The result shall be decided by two judges, with a referee, or by a referee only. The number of rounds to be contested shall be three. The duration of the first two rounds shall be three minutes and of the final round four minutes, and the interval between each round shall be one minute. Any competitor failing to come up when 'Time' is called shall lose the bout. Where a competitor draws a bye, he shall be bound to spar such a bye for the specified time, and with such opponent as the judges or referee may approve. Each competitor shall be entitled to the assistance of one attendant only, and no advice or coaching shall be given to any competitor by his second, or by any other person, during the progress of any round. The referee shall have power to stop the contest in either the second or third round, in the event of it being very one-sided; and he can further order a fourth round limited to two minutes, in the event of the judges disagreeing. That the decisions of the judges or referee, as the case may be, shall be final and without appeal. The referee may, after cautioning the offender, disqualify a competitor who is boxing unfairly by flicking or hitting with the open glove, by hitting with the inside of the butt of the hand, the wrist or elbow, or by wrestling or roughing at the ropes. In the event of any question arising not provided for in these rules, the referee to have full power to decide such question, and his decision to be final."

The Queensberry Rules for Contests.

"To be a fair stand-up boxing match, in a 24 ft. ring, or as near that size as practicable; no wrestling, hugging, or hanging on allowed; should a clinch occur, the men to break away immediately and neither man must deliver a blow without having both hands free; the rounds to be three (or two) minutes duration, as may be agreed upon beforehand, with one minute time between each round; if either man fall through weakness or otherwise, he must get up unassisted; his opponent meanwhile must not stand over him, but step back out of distance. So soon, however, as the fallen man is on his legs again, his opponent may advance to the attack and continue the onslaught until the round is ended. Should the man fail to rise within ten seconds, the referee to declare his opponent the winner. No seconds or any other person to be allowed in the ring during the rounds; should the contest be stopped by any unavoidable interference, the referee to name time and place for finishing the contest as soon as possible; the match must be fought to a finish, unless the backers of both men agree to draw the stakes. The gloves to be fair-sized boxing gloves of the best quality, and new; these, on no account, to be tampered with by the seconds or anyone else. Should a glove burst or come off, it must be replaced to the referee's satisfaction. A man on one knee is considered down, and if struck in this position is entitled to the stakes. No shoes or boots with springs allowed. The referee has power, in the event of a man being weak and hopelessly beaten, to stop the contest and declare his opponent the winner."

It may be noted that there is no such thing as a "clean break" in Queensberry Rules, but that either man may hit at any time while he has both hands free, and may whip either hand at his opponent's head or body while in the act of stepping back. This is hitting in the breakaway—it is according to the Queensberry Rules and is permissible—provided the men have not mutually agreed to a "clean break". If they have done so, the man who hits on the breakaway is liable to disqualification. A clean break, then, is the coming away from a clinch without striking or attempting to strike when stepping back clear. If two men are going to box and one wants a clean break, he has a perfect right to ask the referee if his opponent will agree to a clean break. If the contest begins without instructions from the referee, or any agreement between the principals except that they are boxing under Queensberry Rules, then there is no clean break, and each man must protect himself on the breakaway.

What are the "points" which a referee must award to two men in a contest or competition? Nothing is said about these "points" in the Queensberry Rules, so we may turn to the Rules of the Amateur Boxing Association, Rule 12 of which says that in all competitions the decision shall be given in favour of the competitor who displays the best style and obtains the greatest number of points. The points shall be for "attack," direct clean hits with the knuckles of either hand on any part of the front or sides of the head or body above the belt; "defence," guarding, slipping, ducking, counter-hitting or getting away. Where points are otherwise equal, consideration to be given the man who does the most leading off. Rule 4 of the Royal Navy and Army Boxing Association says "Points will be awarded for clean hits with closed fists, viz.:—knuckle part of the glove of either hand on any part of the head or body above the belt (above the navel). Rule 5 of the National Sporting Club says:—"Where contestants are otherwise equal, the majority of marks shall be given to the one who does most leading off or who displays the better style." With regard to refereeing, Rule 11 of Queensberry Rules says:—"In the event of any question arising not provided for in these rules, the referee to have full power to decide such question, and his decision to be final." Rule 14 of the Amateur Boxing Association says:—"The Judges and Referee shall decide the interpretation of any of the Rules and any question not provided for in the Rules." Rule 16 of the Royal Navy and Army Boxing Association reads that "the Referee has full power to decide such question and his decision is final." Rule 9 of the National Sporting Club says "the referee shall decide any question not provided for in these Rules and also the interpretation of any of these Rules."

A referee should be able to see and distinguish the difference between boxing at the ropes and roughing or wrestling. Boxing at or on the ropes is permissible. No referee has any right to order a man or both men off the ropes, and if one man can get his opponent there and keep him there, so long as he has both feet on the ground, he has a perfect right to do so, and to hit away as long as the round lasts.

I quote freely in this letter from "The Boxing Referee," by Frank Bradley, one of the oldest and most popular of referees, and whose book, with others on the subject, gives the referee considerable latitude in distinguishing between offences of the head and those of the heart; generally the referee should not speak unnecessarily, nor disqualify for fouls which are unintentional or which do not slow down an opponent.

An American paper deemed it advisable some time back to find out what qualifications are needed by a successful referee, and it obtained the views of some of the best judges of boxing in America. Mr. Richard Howell wrote:—"Honesty, good health, sobriety, good eyesight, perfect self-possession, courage

"KISMET."

Hongkong A. D. C. Thanked.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Mowbray Northcote:—

British Women's Hospital
21 Old Bond Street, London, W.
13th, April 1917.

Dear Sir,
On behalf of my Committee I beg to offer you hearty thanks for the very handsome sum of £550 which you have forwarded from the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, as the result of performances of "Kismet."

My Committee greatly appreciate the practical interest shown in their work by British residents in other parts of the world. Will you please convey to all who have assisted in this very successful undertaking the thanks and gratitude of the Committee of the "Star and Garter" Building Fund.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) A. L. DOUGLAS,
Secretary.

of his convictions and nerve to say what he believes to be right, no matter what anyone says or thinks; both a theoretical and practical knowledge of the arts of boxing and wrestling; a perfect understanding of the rules of the ring from Broughton's Code to the modern Queensberry; should have a thorough knowledge of the history of the ring, both ancient and modern; should be familiar with the styles, the idiosyncrasies of boxers—the fuller the knowledge in this line the better—as a referee then knows what to expect in a measure, and forewarned is forearmed; a quick mind that will act, and act right, in cases of emergency, such as will often arise in the ring and are not provided for in the rules; and always be a gentleman."

Mr. George Siler wrote:—"The necessary qualifications of a successful referee are: A thorough knowledge of boxing, sobriety, courage of convictions, conscientiousness, coolness, nerve, no race prejudices, ability to grasp unexpected happenings quickly, good temperament, courage to decide a contest as he, and not as the spectators see it, a wholesome love of fair play, and enough dignity to command the respect of fighters, their managers and club officials. Utter abhorrence in soliciting the position, respectful treatment to contestants and careful handling of them while in action. Honesty, truthfulness, accuracy in telling of seconds in case of knock-downs, ability to be at the right spot at the right time during the progress of the battle and an excellent memory to keep mental tab on the proceedings so as to enable him to decide a winner without a moment's hesitation."

Mr. George W. Mants wrote:—"One that shows no partiality to nationality or colour, and a man that understands the rules perfectly and one who is not influenced in the last round of a contest by the audience, cheering and rooting for their local man."

Yours etc.
W. S. BAILEY.

Hongkong, June 8, 1917.

BATHING AT NORTH POINT.

Sir,—It is to be regretted that the Government cannot see its way clear to spend a few dollars and erect a suitable washed at North Point where bathers may address. At present quite a number do so in the open air, for want of such a place.

May I suggest that the Government take over the tents formerly owned by the Tramway Company, and rent them to bathers at say \$5 or so per month. This, I am sure, would more than pay the cost of erecting the tents daily and the wages of the coolies to care for same.

Trusting that some sabler pen than mine will take the matter up.

Yours etc.,
BATEER.

Hongkong, June 8, 1917.

There's a Difference



BETWEEN
"GOLD BAND"
AND OTHER
CIGARETTES.

Where nothing could please before
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Bros. & Co., F.A.A.B. Broekmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Central, THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 61, 62, 63, and 64, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots. Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 61 and 62 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 63 and 64 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum. The rates are \$52 per quarter.

The property comprised in Lot Two has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates of similar amounts.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three stories in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is for an unexpired residue amounting to 94 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & FARSTON, 1 Des Vaux Road, Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, the Auctioneers, Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

MANGANESE ORE.

A large stock of MANGANESE ORE, on hand, FOR SALE at a MODERATE PRICE. For further information, please apply to Kung Wai care of Chu Lai-kwai, Kwong Hung-tai Office, Bonham Street, Telephone No. 251.

CAST IRON

RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

4, DES VAUX ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. 2080. HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON),

ON MONDAY

the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned: GEO. P. LAMMERT, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebson & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grit, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Telephone 250-4 255.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations, adopted by the French Customs in order to send parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the address declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received from London that the mails dispatched from Hongkong via Siberia to London on March 13th 1917 and to London Forward on March 13th and 15th 1917 are presumed lost.

Monday, June 4, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Kipper Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Au-tu, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, S. Kowloon and Wanchai.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registrars 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays, Sundays, 5 p.m.

Nantau and Seamen.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shik Kiu.—Week days, 9.3 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kau Tung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Chang Namikwa

Den O'Hor S.L.

Elchidena F.H. Peared

Grave Mr & Mrs Paxton Miss J. Rezar Mr & Mrs

Gub T.C. Rezar Mr & Mrs

Gwong C. Fane S.H.

In Mui Chai Sane Miss

Kato E. Shimazaki

Kashibe Shimazaki

Kindo Tanaka B.

Lai Mon Kum Yokoyama

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at noon—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased moderately along the east coast of China, and slightly over Formosa and from Vladivostok to Weihaiwei. It has increased slightly at Haiphong and is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The depression over Haiphong has filled up, and another has formed to the south of the lower Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.11 inch. Total since January 1st 21.62 inches, against an average of 27.39 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. wind, fresh to moderate; fine to showery.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China bet. (between H.K. and Lanchow)	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China bet. (between H.K. and Hainan)	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

June 8, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a	29.82	55	n	4	f	
Namur	5a						
Hakodadi							
Tokio							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Whaiwei	6a	29.87	62	46	s	4	b
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiating							
Shanghai		29.76	64	100	ene	1	r
Outsiao		29.70	65	100	ene	4	r
Sharp P.		29.73	73	94	a	0	c
Amoy	9a	29.83	77	92	ene	1	r
Swatow	6a	29.73	73	96	a	2	c
Tai-chu		29.76	72			4	b
Tientsin		29.76	75	ese	0	0	c
Koehun		29.73	79	ene	4	0	c
Tientsin	6a	29.74	76	91	ene	1	0
Keelung		29.74	73	96	0	5	c
H'kong		29.72			ww	5	0
Gap Rock		29.69	77	94	sw	2	r
Macao							
Wanchow	9a						
Pakhoi							
Howtow							
Chuen		29.73	75	100	w	1	r
Fouras		29.73	81	s		2	b
C. Mt. J.		29.73	75	w		2	b
Apazir	6	29.80	77	92	s	0	0
Dagupan		29.80	75	91		2	b
Manila		29.80	77	90	ne	2	b
Legaspi		29.80	77	92		2	b
Sancti Spiritus		29.79	75	94		0	0
Iloilo		29.79	75	98	se	1	0
Sungao		29.86	79			2	b
G. am		29.86	79			2	b
Labuan		29.78	78	94	sw	2	b